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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

MR. CLEVELAND, with Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth, have returned to New York from their summering at Buzzard's Bay, and settled down in their new home. They are expected to move again about the 4th of March next.

THE City of Paris, of the Inman Line, has again broken the westward record from Queenstown, making the run in five days, fifteen hours and twenty-four minutes —another own record, five days, fifteen hours and fifty-eight minutes.

THE Charlotte *News* says that a Democratic club of colored voters has been organized with 200 members. Marshal Motz is the president of the club. He says that his club will eventually number a full hundred members and that they will vote the solid Democratic ticket.

BISHOPS Brown and Hood, two of the most prominent colored preachers in the South have come out boldly for Cleveland and the Democratic party. Both of them have been strong Republicans and Bishop Brown says that it is getting time for the colored people to cease voting so blindly the Republican ticket. He says further that it is to the interest of the colored people to stand by the best white people in the South, as in so doing they will drive out the seeming hatred for the darker and insure their own safety.

IT must be, says a contemporary, that the war is over when the city of Charleston celebrates its escape from destruction by earthquake by a mock reproduction of the assault on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, in which the White Squadron, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, is to take active part. The direction of Field Marshal Murat Halstead and Capt. Boutelle is called to the affair, but they have only ten days in which to put a stop to it.

THE Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina met in Statesville last week, and was opened by a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. W. J. M. Wharey, of Mooresville, on the subject of "Individual Responsibility." Ninety-three ministers and elders are present.

Rev. J. M. Rose, of Fayetteville, was elected moderator by acclamation and Rev. P. R. Law, of Lumberton, and Rev. A. T. Graham, of Davidson, temporary clerks.

THE American syndicate of writers, an organization composed of well known literateurs, will send a number of noted writers on a voyage of discovery around the world after literary material. The syndicate will charter a schooner to be named the Sargass and sail about January 1st, circumnavigating the globe. Julian Hawthorne will be leader. Frank Stockton; Thos. Nelson Page; Joel Chandler Harris; Max O. Rell, and others are members of the syndicate, but will not go on the voyage.

THE New York *World* says the local ticket nominated by the remnant of the old County Democracy organization need give no concern to Democrats outside of the State. A glance at the names of those engaged in the movement will show an entire absence of the Democrats who were prominent in the so-called "anti-snapper" movement. The men who favored the nomination of Mr. Cleveland became satisfied alike of Tammany Hall's entire loyalty to the national ticket and of its purpose to put up a candidate for Mayor and other local officers who would be worthy the support of all Democrats. They therefore discouraged any movement looking to a third ticket, and did not participate in the unimportant convention held on Tuesday night. The ticket headed by Mr. Quinn was made for the purpose of local politics only. It can do no harm here, and as there is very little basis for trading this year its only effect upon the national ticket will be to call out a fuller Democratic vote.

SOME weeks ago, says a correspondent, the New York *World* offered a prize of $500 for the best Democratic campaign song. Thousands of amateur poets all over the country keenly wished for this tempting reward. The poetical editor of the *World* was almost overwhelmed. After wrestling through weary days and weary nights he finally settled on one song which led all the rest. When the name of its composer was looked for it was discovered that it had been written by a federal office-holder at Washington. He is a Republican, of course, and an appointee of Harrison. He writes the World that he expressed his real sentiments in the song but that he cannot afford just now to have his name published. Here's a pretty how-dye-do. A Republican office-holder, disgusted with his party and its nominees, writing the prize campaign song for the Democracy! Of course the disclosure of his identity would cause his instant decapitation and his office is worth a great deal more than $500. After the 4th of March, however, we can imagine with what pride this tuneful official will proclaim the fact that his muse gave forth the strains of President Cleveland's prize campaign song.

IN 1860, the end of the Democratic tariff for revenue period, according to statistics, the average wealth *per capita* in this country was $950. Now, after thirty years of the Republican protective tariff, the average wealth *per capita* is $9669. Then the aggregate wealth was about one half what it is now, but there were no great fortunes, no men with many millions as we have them now. The wealth was more generally distributed and as a result the people as a whole were more prosperous and independent. The accumulation of aggregate wealth in the meantime has been by the comparative few, the estimate being that about thirty thousand people own one half of the $60,000,000,000 of wealth with which this country is credited. This indicates that the mass of the people have not only accumulated nothing but are actually poorer than they were thirty years ago. Deduct the $30,000,000,000 owned by 30,000 people, and then deduct these from the 65,000,000 of population, and it leaves $30,000,000,000 to be divided amongst 65,000,000 people, less 30,000, which would give the *per capita* wealth something less than half what it was in 1860. That's what the Republican protective tariff has done after a trial of thirty years, enriched a few and made the many poorer than they were thirty years ago. These few find it such a nice thing that they would like to have it made perpetual.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The grand parade in Chicago Friday was witnessed, it is estimated, by 1,200,000 people. ——The registration in New York city and Brooklyn is greatly in excess of that of 1888. ——At 10 o'clock Wednesday night Mrs. Harrison had rallied a little. ——During the fire-works display in Raleigh Wednesday night a little girl, Alice Lane, was struck in the eye by the falling stick of a rocket. The eye ball was torn from the socket. ——The chief federal supervisor of elections of Arkansas orders the county supervisors to ignore the State election law. ——Chas. N. Burgess, of Tuscumbia, Ala., charged with seduction, fled to Texas. He was followed by two friends of the young lady who kidnapped him and are on their way home with their prisoner. ——The French historian Boussett, is dead. ——Columbus day was appropriately observed in Brooklyn Thursday. ——Mr. Blaine was at Republican National headquarters last week. He will make no speeches during the campaign. ——The question of the eligibility of Gens. Catlin and Sickles to election to Congress excites much iuterest among the officials of the War Department. It is a new question and is without precedent. ——There was only one new case of cholera in Hamburg Wednesday, and for the first time in months there was not a death from that disease. ——The attendance at the State Fair on Thursday was 13,000. ——Temporary receivers have been appointed for the Dartmouth Spinning company, of Augusta, Ga. ——The Mexican Government makes quite a reduction in many of its eustom duties. ——Chauncey F. Black, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, has appointed an executive committee, of which J. S. Carr, of this State is a member. ——Unknown parties post a notice in the Gem mines of Idaho, threatening to blow up the mines. ——In the Wilkinson trial at Rome, Ga., the jury find the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter. ——C. Burkhalter & Co., wholesale grocers of New York, fail for $700,000. ——There was a change for the worse in Mrs. Harrison's condition Thursday. She was so weak that she could not turn her head on her pillow and her cough has returned. Her physician, though, does not apprehend any immediate fatal results. ——The Dr. Briggs case is again up before the Presbyterian Synod of New York. ——A non-union boarding house at Homestead was set on fire Wednesday night. ——Four children were burned to death near Claremont, S. C. Their parents had locked them in their house and gone off. ——Dun & Co.'s weekly report shows that our domestic trade is still enormous. The aggregate of bank exchanges, outside of New York, thus far for October is larger than ever before known. All the textile manufactories are pushed to their utmost capacity and still some of them are behind with their orders. The money market is in good condition. ——The North Carolina University foot ball team beat the Richmond, Va., college team forty to nothing in the game played at Richmond Friday. ——Dr. Tyre York states that he will vote the Democratic National, State and Congressional tickets at the approaching election. ——Mrs. Harrison's disease is progressing rapidly. ——Another revolution has begun in Buenos Ayres. ——James G. Blaine contradicts the report that he had placed himself at the disposal of the Republican National committee and would make three campaign speeches. ——The Emperor of Germany extends his congratulations and best wishes to the President of the United States upon the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. ——Neill, the London murderer of a woman of ill repute, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. ——In Wilson last week Furches, Amis and Blackburn, Republican candidates, spoke in the court house and C. B. Aycock and Marion Butler had a joint discussion in a tobacco warehouse. At night as Butler went to the depot he was followed by a crowd of boys, who threw eggs at him, three of them striking him. Furches and Aycock were also struck. ——The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes an authoritative version of the capture of sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the Pacific ocean. ——The grand jury of Rome, Ga., has indicted Mrs. Stephens as accessory to the murder of her husband by Wilkinson. ——In an interview with an Associated Press agent, Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, made a full statement as to what was done on his recent visit to New York for the purpose of refunding the State debt. He says some persons in Charleston are in a conspiracy to force the State to pay the fraudulent debt contracted in reconstruction times. ——Columbus day was an unusually quiet one for a holiday at the national capital. The only services were in the churches and schools. ——The next meeting of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons for the Southern jurisdiction will be held in St. Louis in 1894. Various propositions looking to the amalgamations of the Northern and Southern jurisdictions, have been submitted. ——The dedication of the World's Fair buildings occurred last Friday amid great pomp and ceremony. The buildings were presented to Vice-President Morton, representing the Government and by him dedicated to the uses for which they were built. The ceremony took place in the main building and was witnessed by 100,000 people. That building has a seating capacity of 90,000. The principal speeches of the occasion were made by Henry Watterson and Chauncey M. Depew. ——S. Otho Wilson, chairman of the Third party, writes to Chairman Simmons that if there is a secret political organization in North Carolina he does not know of it. Mr. Simmons, at his request, publishes the letter, and in his reply completely riddles him. ——A notorious express robber named Perry, confined in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., and over whom extraordinary vigilance was exercised, mysteriously escaped from his cell and has not been found, though it is supposed he is yet inside the walls. His term of incarceration was for half a century. ——Joe King defeated Black Pearl in thirty-six rounds in San Francisco. ——At Plainview, Ind., Friday night Alom Williams, president of the Democratic clubs, was shot and killed by Henry Allison when trying to create interruptions at a Democratic speaking by a crowd of roughs. ——On the day of the christening of the daughter of the Empress of Germany 400 female prisoners were discharged. ——Gen. Stevenson is well pleased with the political outlook in Alabama. ——The London *Times* is rather severe in its criticism of Chauncey M. Depew's speech at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings, but still congratulates the United States.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Magnificent Parade.

In the glittering sunshine and bracing air at Chicago last week, the people enjoyed the magnificent parade. Hundreds of thousands crowded the town. People in town were early astir to-day, though the booming of cannon to signal the start of the procession was not heard until eleven o'clock. The police as early as seven o'clock, closed all the bridges which cross the city's turbid and filthy river. At 10 o'clock the line of march was clear. It was several miles long. Vice-President Morton, under civil escort, took his position on the reviewing stand at 11 o'clock. Soon after, three guns spoke out the signal for the parade to move. Then appeared at the starting point the chief officer of the day and the police ahead of him led the way. the various bodies falling in from streets opening on the route of march.

At the head of the parade came police, mounted. Directly behind came Sousa's Marine band, acting as escort of the Mexican National band. The visitors from beyond the Rio Grande were given a hearty welcome. As quickly as the last strains from one band died away another took it up and from beginning to end of the march there was continuous martial music. At the heels of the Mexican band was Maj. Gen. Miles, Grand Marshal of the parade. Behind him clattered a swarm of aides. The Chicago Huzzars were the escort to the mayor of Chicago. The City Conneil in carriages followed, and then came the Governors of the different States, each surrounded by a brilliant staff.

The second grand division was led by the Independent Order of Foresters, 1,200 strong, who made a fine appearance. The dark green of Italy flowed behind the crimson regalia of the Foresters and the numerous Italian societies were cheered to the echo as they went by. In their rear was a gigantic float representing "Columbus Discovering America." Behind the float tramped 300 Grecians wearing the decorations of their nation's flag, blue and white. Eighteen thousand men of the patriotic Order of Sons of America were over an hour going past, their ranks being broken at frequent intervals by bands, who worked industrially at America's national music. Then came the descendants of the men who had won the battle of the Boyne, their persons and banners bearing knots of their favorite orange ribbons. Three thousand five hundred of the Chicago Turner society, headed by the national commission of their order, looked exceedingly well. Each man bore upon his left breast a white and scotia Chicago badge. Following came 700 men of the Bohemian Turner societies and 500 German veterans, who marched proudly beneath the red, white and blue of their adoption and the red, white and black, under which they had marched in less peaceful times. There was a strong reminder of the heather as 1,200 bonnie Scotch hove in sight. Every man wore a tartan and bag pipes shrieked shrilly. Two hundred and fifty men of the Royal Scots regiment, clad in the royal Stuart plaid called for loud cheers of approval. The black and gold of the sons of St. George, followed the Highlanders. Then came the Createn and Polish societies, about 2,000 strong. After them came ten times as many ranks and with its proportionate number of men and every man a Swede. In four carriages were sixteen pretty girls representing the various national female costumes of Sweden and Norway.

The next division was made up of 2,000 boys from the city grammar and high schools. Then tramped eight representatives of every Grand Army Post in Chicago and Cook county, reinforced by numerous delegations from neighboring cities. The veterans were not above 800 strong and in their rear was a float representing the famous old monitor as she appeared before the fighting Merrimac. The sons of veterans, uniformed rank of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias 2,000 men in all, closed this division.

The third grand division, under command of Chief Marshal Capill, was led by the marshal surrounded by a large staff in whose wake came fifty mounted men, members of the uniformed Knights of St. Patrick. The second sub-division of this portion of the parade was the uniformed rank of Catholic Order of Foresters, 850 strong, and comprising ten separate commands. The third sub-division, headed by the Third cavalry band, had 4,440 men in line and showed the banners of forty-five courts and contained ten bands. The fourth sub-division had 2,550 men and thirty-four courts. The fifth division contained 2,644 men and thirty-one courts. Seven hundred men of the Hibernian Rifles came after the Foresters, and behind these were 2,000 men of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and 3,000 more men of the Catholic faith, who belong to the Arch Diocese Union, thirty-three societies being represented. The Catholic Knights of America, 4,000 men; the Catholic Benevolent Union, with 800 men; The Polish Catholic society, with 1,000 men, and St. John the Baptist society, with 1,000 men, were next in line. Miscellaneous Catholic societies, numbering 1,200 men in the aggregate, closed the grand vision and parade.

In rear of the Catholic Order of Foresters was a magnificent float, "Columbus," drawn by eight handsome dapple gray horses. The lower platform was embellished with the coat of arms of the order and on the main platform stood forty-four columns, each surmounted by a gilt star, representing the States of the Union. Its centre was a huge globe, above which rested a bust of Columbus. Three young ladies, representing Friendship, Love and Truth, were on the same platform.

On the streets to-day the crowd was something fearful. Chicago has at different times handled many throngs of visitors but this one was away beyond anything she ever dealt with. It is estimated that at least 1,200,000 people viewed the parade.

Naturally there were accidents, fainting women, children trampled upon and here and there a man dropped from a roof, but these are the aftermath of every gathering such as was seen on Chicago's streets to-day.

As the different Governors of the States passed the reviewing stand, some on horseback and others in carriages, each was greeted with a succession of cheers, the crowd was impartial in politics and yelled as lustily for Flower of New York, as for McKinley of Ohio. McKinley's carriage was compelled to halt and a little gamin clinging to a post shouted "Stand up there McKinley so we can see you." A roar of laughter followed the shrill tongued suggestion, and a broad smile went over the Governor's countenance as he gracefully took the hint and arose to his feet to bow his acknowledgment of the cheers and applause of the crowd.

Out of Sight.

They are having the procession of the Veiled Prophet out in St. Louis, but it's nothing to labor's veiled profit under the McKinley bill. It can't be seen at all.—*Philadelphia Times.*

STOLEN FROM THE MAILS.

The Infamous Work of Wanamamaker's Emissaries in the Postal Service.

On the 23rd day of September Chairman Simmons addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of every county in the State, instructing him as to a recent decision of our Supreme Court concerning the registration of voters, and urging them to see that all democratic voters were registered as required by law as interpreted and construed in this case by the court.

Mr. Simmons has been much annoyed by the constantly recurring failure of his letters to reach their destination, and being convinced that his letters were being systematically stolen in their transit through the mails, a few days after he mailed this letter to the county chairmen, he addressed to each of them a letter enquiring whether his communication of the above date, concerning registration, had been received. In reply to this letter of enquiry all the county chairmen, except about fifteen, answered promptly that the letter had been received; the remaining fifteen, with the exception of two or three, answered that the letter had not been received.

Mr. Simmons is now in possession of direct information that the chairman of the republican State executive committee is now in possession of just about the number of these letters which failed to reach their destination, and that he, when pressed to know where he got them from, made the silly and ridiculous claim that some of the democrats to whom they were sent were traitors, and that they had sent them to him. In making this explanation, Mr. Eaves gave himself entirely away, because these letters were only mailed one to each county chairman, the democracy of every one of whom is altogether above suspicion.

The fact is, and the evidence is too strong to admit of a doubt, these letters were sent to Mr. Eaves by the Republican mail agents who had deliberately stolen them from the mail. This is outrageous, and the party which puts such men in office deserves to be indignantly hurled from power by an honest people.

Mr. Simmons has reported the facts concerning this and other robberies perpetrated on his mails to the post office Department at Washington and demanded a thorough and rigid investigation.

Below we give the full text of the purloined letters, which, it will be seen, have but a statement of the decision of the Court with instructions to the chairmen to see that all democrats were duly registered, and as Mr. Simmons is not in the business of posting republicans, he advised the chairmen to keep their own counsel.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23, 1892.

SIR:—I call your attention to the accompanying letter of Attorney General Davidson.

The registrars must open their books and give proper notice of so doing on the 29th of September and close them at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, 29th day of October.

According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court it is the duty of the registrar to read to each elector before he registers the enquiries at the head of each column of the registration book, and he may record the voter's answer in the words in which he gives it, or he may make the voter correct his answer or give his statement more specifically. The act is declared mandatory in the opinion referred to (Harriss *vs.* Searboro, 110 N. C. Reports) and therefore the registration is unlawful if the elector fails to state "the age, occupation, place of birth and place of residence of the elector, as well as the township or county from whence the elector has removed—in the event of a removal—and the full (Christian and surname) by which the elector is known.

In answer to the three questions, viz: place of residence, place of birth, and place from which voter has removed, in case of removal, the court holds that it is not sufficient to enter simply the name of the State, but the name of the county at least must be entered. Where the registrar failed two years ago to enter "he age, occupation, place of birth, and place of residence of an elector, as well as the township or county whence the elector has removed, in the event of a removal, and the full name by which the voter is known," the elector still has the privilege of filling any blank or correcting any mistake.

I deem it unnecessary to call your attention to the importance of seeing that every democrat is properly registered, and as to all registered two years ago, who were not properly registered, to have the necessary corrections in such registration made.

You will please notify each registrar of your county promptly, not only of the day of opening and hour of closing the registration books, but take early occasion to see each one personally and give him full instructions as to his duty. No more important duty devolves upon you in this campaign.

This is a confidential communication, and only intended to be special instructions for your own guidance.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman.

The Third Party vs. the Poor man.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Third party is as much the poor man's enemy as the Republican party is.

Look at its platform. It proposes that the Government shall issue money to the amount of 50 per capita, and lend it to the people on real estate mortgages at 2 per cent per annum.

Now, the farmers and others who own land would be able to borrow cheap money under such a law, but a poor man with no land to mortgage would not find the situation improved. On the contrary, he would be the victim of class legislation. He would get no relief, while his land owning neighbor would be favored by the Government.

This Third party scheme is in the interest of the well-to-do classes, and it utterly ignores the poor man.

Thousands of men whose votes are solicited by the Third party leaders do not own a foot of real estate. They are discussing this land-loan plan and wondering how it can benefit them.

It will not benefit them at all. It was framed and devised in the interests of a favored few, and was designed to make the land owners so powerful that they would be able to keep their tenants in a condition of wage slavery all their lives.

The average poor man will find plenty of food for thought in these reflections.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, of New York, has been interviewed on the political situation. This is what he said and all he said:

"Honestly, I don't see how we can lose the state."

Ex-Governor Jas. E. Campbell, of Ohio, expresses the opinion that the democrats stand an excellent chance of carrying both Illinois and Wisconsin and are absolutely certain to carry Indiana.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Treasure Trove.

The recovery of the Spanish galleon wrecked off Hispaniola, of which the bullion was secured by some English speculators in 1687, has cost later generations dearly. The Duke of Albemarle, Governor of Jamaica, received £90,000, the Royal share was £10,000, gentlemen who had adventured £100 took £8,000 to £10,000. Innumerable have been the disastrous enterprizes which this success promoted. Within the last few years we saw a company formed to recover Napoleon's army chest, sunk, with the vessel that contained it, at the battle of Aboukir. Perhaps the most interesting find, saving those wondrous tombs in South Russia, was the "Treasure of Gurrazar," discovered in 1858. Some possants travelling near Toledo noticed objects of gold and jewel work washed partly out of the ground by heavy rains. They broke them to pieces and divided them. Happily, an intelligent man heard the story in time, bought up every fragment, pieced them all together, and fled to Paris, where he sold the lot to the Musee Cluny. The objects proved to be eleven crowns—mostly "votive"—of Gothic monarchs who ruled Spain, during the seventh century. Of the owner in two cases there is no doubt at all, for they bear his name in letters of gold hanging by gold chains from the circlet, with a jewel pendant from each letter. One bears the simple inscription, "Suinthila," who reigned from 621-631 A. D.; the other, "Recesvinthus rex offerret." His date was 649-672 A. D. Two, if not more, are queens' crowns. One, the largest, has thirty big sapphires and thirty pearls of great size; below it hangs a cross set with large sapphires and pearls, which, again, has jewelled pendants. The "Treasure of Aildesheim" also is priceless. It was found by soldiers digging a trench for siege practice near the town of that name in 1869. We cannot doubt that this glorious "find" was the "camp equipage" of some very rich traveller, probably a Roman general. There are stewpans, pots, plates, all of silver, exquisite in form and in ornament; the legs—so to call them—of a table, stands for lamps, and other things indefinable, all silver and all lovely; a complete dinner service, plates, dishes, cups, goblets, of beautiful Greek work, in silver, with gold wreaths and attachments. One might say in truth that the goldsmith's art could not go beyond the grace and richness of these articles—many of which are ascribed to the first century A. D.—had not the Russian finds surpassed them. The Hildesheil Treasure is at Berlin; the Russian at the Winter Palace. That, in truth, is glorious beyond imagining. Of one piece M. Thiers declared, in rapture, that a nation would be justified in making war on the Czar for possession of it. This is the "Nikopol Vase."

Ringing Resolutions by the Leachburg Alliance.

At a meeting of the Leachburg Farmers' Alliance, No. 85, Johnston county, N. C., on this the 15th of October, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, the Farmers' Alliance of North Cafolina, and of other States, has, under the influence of designing men and demagogues, perverted the original intention of the order, and contrary to the Constitution thereof has in part formed itself into a new political party; and whereas, the majority of the members of this Alliance has strenuously opposed such a political movement from its inception; therefore, be it resolved,

1. That the Farmers' Alliance is, under the Constitution, non-partisan.

2. That the forming of a new political party is a violation of said Constitution, destructive to the order itself, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

3. That the principles of the Alliance in the true sense of the word, and of Democracy are identical.

4. That we shall support the Democratic ticket at always, believing it to be the only party of tariff reform, economy, justice and the proper administration of the government.

5. That we regret the schism in the Alliance, believing that if we had steered clear of politics and worked in the old parties, as heretofore, much good would have resulted.

6. That we are still proud of the constitutional element of the order, always true, conservative and abiding.

7. To the members of the Alliance, who are Third party men, we would say: Farewell, we cannot affiliate with you; you have been miseducated; you are fatally injuring the order and injuring yourselves personally. Come back, if you will, we will forgive and receive you as brothers. If not, a sad farewell!

Lastly That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Progressive Farmer, the Smithfield Herald, the News and Observer and State Chronicle, with the request that the Democratic press in general will publish the same.

H. B. BRADY, Sec'y.

Some of Cleveland's Sayings.

The legitimate motive of our Government is to do equal and exact justice to all our people, and grant especial privileges to none.

It is by those who have special interests to serve and not by those whose interests are in common with the masses that the ballot is corrupted.

If the people are capable of self-government and are to remain so, there cannot be too many safe-guards about their expression of their will.

The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree, to the grasping and heedless exaction of employers, and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention.

The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is, of necessity, weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

It will not do to say that this is an old and determined contention. The Ten Commandments are thousands of years old, but they and the doctrine of Tariff Reform will be taught and preached until mankind and the Republican party heed the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal."

The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist with manly courage and as a right, upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge.

It is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of any government. Emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government.

Will Prevent Mormons from Voting.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Oct. 19.—The Supreme Court has unanimously sustained the constitutionality of the Idaho test oath law. The decision will prevent the Mormons from voting.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES IN FAYETTVILLE.

FOR THE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION OF VISITORS TO THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS IN CUMBERLAND AND ADJOINING COUNTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

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A. E. Rankin & Co.,
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Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
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Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce. Poultry, etc.

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Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

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Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
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Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

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Manufacturer of Cedar Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
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Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

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Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

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Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

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Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
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Orders Promptly Filled.

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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

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Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
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Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
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Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
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Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

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Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

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The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
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The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

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Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

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(Established 1870)
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General - Insurance - Agent,
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POE & CO.,
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 27, 1892.

THE THIN EDGE OF THE WEDGE.

The freedom of the Press is the bulwark of liberty. The freedom of the mails, without which the Press would be powerless, is not less important. It was an exceedingly dangerous thing that Congress was led to do when it introduced the thin edge of the wedge into our Federal system by passing the law against the Louisiana Lottery Company's use of the mails. If the business of the Lottery Company produced an effect upon the people many times worse than its most ardent opponents claimed, its suppression has been purchased at a price that we may dearly pay. Once we admit that the Federal government has anything whatever to do with the contents of the mail matter it carries, and we have let loose a Pandora's box. See how easy it is to widen the breach when once the thin edge of the wedge has been introduced. "If," say the post masters whom Chairman Simmons has caught violating the sanctity of the mails in suppressing his circulars to County chairmen of Democratic committees, "the Federal government has passed a law, granting Federal espionage over the mails which formerly were held to be sacred from any sort of intrusion, why may not we, under instructions from our Republican masters, go a step further and suppress mail matter that in our and their opinion is hurtful to the public, without other law than those instructions?"

The argument proceeds easily enough: According to the Constitution, the only power which the Federal government possesses in relation to the mails is the grant by the States to the Federal Congress in these words: "The Congress shall have power * * * To establish Post offices and post Roads." This is of course held to mean that the Federal government is entrusted with the business of serving the people in the carrying of their mails, instead of leaving that business to the several States. It did not mean that the Federal government should serve a portion of the people by carrying its mails and inflict punishment upon another portion of the people by refusing to carry its mails after having thus taken the carrying of the mails out of the hands of the States. To make this view of the case certain, the Xth Amendment to the Constitution was passed, at the second session of the 1st Congress, in these words: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." And that there should be no particle of doubt about what this and the other nine amendments passed at the same time meant, the following was prefixed to those ten amendments: "The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire *in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers*, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added * * Resolved" &c.

Now says the Republican (to himself), "It is perfectly plain that the grant to the Federal government to carry the mails (with this cast-iron restriction of a reservation to the States, *or* to the people, of the powers not delegated to the United States, confining the grant to its express terms) gave no power to that government to say what should be the color of the paper, or the color of the ink, or the kind of pen the people who used the mails should choose, or what subjects they should be allowed to write about. Therefore when Congress passed a law so clearly in violation of the Constitution, which is *its* law, as to say that the people should not have the privilege of writing on the subject of buying a lottery ticket, it committed just as great a sin as we would do if we should violate the law of Congress by which the mails have come into our custody. Besides, our party came into existence upon the declaration that the Constitution was a league with Hell and a covenant with Death. The Democratic party upheld the Constitution at that time. Anything would be better than that such a party should come into possession of the government. If Congress thinks that the danger to the people's morals resulting from using the mails to buy lottery tickets justifies its violation of the Constitution, surely we are doubly justified in preventing the mails from assisting into power that sum of all villainies, the Democratic party."

Of a piece with this reasoning is that of our Third party friends, who think that, because the Congress has once authorized the issue of legal tender paper money notwithstanding the Constitution has granted it no power to do so, therefore it is right for the people to advocate a continuance and extension of that policy; that if the government can make a dollar out of a piece of paper it can certainly make a dollar out of 65 cents worth of silver; that if the government have the right to do these things, then it has the right to buy and to operate all the railways and telegraphs; that if the government can do this then it can dictate to the States whether or not they shall allow aliens to the Federal government to buy lands in their domain in competition with aliens to the State who reside in Wall Street or New England; and, in fine, if the government can do all these things then that it can issue $50 per head to every man, woman and child without cost—so that they may all have the opportunity of dying from the starvation that must ensue as the result of the whole population having abstained from bread and meat making.

HOW TO EJECT THE WEDGE.

See how all this dovetails into the doctrine of our old enemies the Republican party. These ask, If the government have the right to "protect" infant industries, who shall say when those industries have attained their majority? If the right to levy taxes for the sake of benefitting one industry at the expense of another, or one class of wage-earners at the expense of another, be once granted, who is to say when or where the process is to stop?

It is the thin edge of the wedge that makes the first rift. How shall this be closed before it is too late?

There is but one way.

The Democratic party has declared at Chicago for a strict construction of the constitution, which excludes the body of the wedge by first excluding the thin edge of the wedge.

The record of the Democratic party shows that it has ever been the party of the strict construction of the constitution.

The political situation is such at this time that if the Democratic party be not divided, it can gain possession of all departments of the government. Securing thus, for the first time since 1860, the power of affirmative legislation, it can restore to their proper place those "checks and balances" of the constitution, without which, operating in behalf of *the States*, the Federal government is the most insidious despotism ever devised by man. It can take those "checks and balances" away from the side of the Federal government, where they have made the return to free government in this country not only slow and difficult but for a quarter of a century impossible, and restore them to the side of the States where the Fathers put them, and, abiding where, it is the path to despotism that they make slow and difficult.

What, then, are the "checks and balances" of this Federal system under which we live, and which once were so familar to our ears?

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.

A modern English writer on Constitutional law speaks of the "fallacy" of regarding the political institutions of England as elaborate contrivances devised to effect the end of good government. "It finds expression," says this writer, "in what is called the theory of checks and balances—the theory that power is so distributed among the different elements of the State that each acts as a check on the other, and none is supreme. So Blackstone and writers of his class tell us that the English constitution is the perfection of political wisdom, inasmuch as it combines the virtues of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy without the faults which would attend any one of these varieties of government unmodified by the others. The tendency to repeat the English type of Parliament, in artificial or paper constitutions" [our American constitution, for example, which is an "artificial" or written constitution, as contrasted with the English constitution, which is the growth of centuries, and subject to change, *pro tanto*, by every fresh act of Parliament or decision of the law courts] "the tendency to repeat the English type" continues this writer "is probably not entirely unconnected with this frame of mind. The question of a second chamber has been a practical difficulty of the first importance in all such constitutions. The attempt to imitate the duality of the English Parliament results in two co-ordinate Houses of legislature each of which may at any moment bring legislation to a stop. In both the American and the Swiss constitution, the Upper House has as much authority as the second; it could produce the maximum of impediment, the deadlock, if it liked; if it does not do so it is owing not to the goodness of the legal constitution, but to the discreetness of the members of the chamber. The explanation may not unreasonably be found in the impossibility of creating a second chamber with the same character which its history has imposed on the English House of Lords. Our two Houses are far from being of co-ordinate authority. *In the last result, the will of the House of Commons must prevail.*"

"The American constitution of 1789," says the same writer, "was a faithful copy, so far as it was possible to make one of the materials in hand, of the contemporary constitution of England. The position and powers of the President were a fair counterpart of the royal prerogative of that day; the Senate and the Congress [sic] corresponded sufficiently well to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, allowing for the absence of the elements of hereditary rank and territorial influence. While the English constitution has changed much, the American constitution has changed little, if atall, in these respects. Allowing for the more democratic character of the constituencies, the organization of the supreme power in the United States is nearer the English type of the last century—is less modern in fact—than is the English constitution of the present day."

Nothing could be truer than this; but these English critics view the matter from an English standpoint and fail to grasp the idea of our "Confederated Republic." The government of *England* is a democracy; but the government of the British Empire *by* England is very far from being a democracy. The difference between England and the rest of the Queen's dominions, broadly speaking, is very great. There is, according to the theory of our "Confederated Republic," no difference whatever between any one of our 44 States. The "checks and balances" to which Blackstone referred and which practically passed away when England began her march, a century ago, towards that curious but necessary dualism of despotism and democracy which characterizes her government to-day—despotism for India, democracy for England—*have* been copied into our form of government, but they were essential to it and to the Home Rule it was designed to perpetuate.

THE CHECKS AND BALANCES.

Are our English critics right when they point to their own progress in the science of government until now they enjoy a democratic form of government, and condemn our antiquated form which preserves the "checks and balances" which their evolution has enabled them to discard? No. As we have had occasion to say before, the British form of government is good for the Britons because the Britons live under laws made by themselves. The despotism exercised over India is good also for the Indians, because it is milder than they ever knew before, and they are unfit for self government on account of their high oriental civilization. The despotism exercised over India is also probably void of the harmful, and eventually fatal, recoil upon the governing State which the despotism exercised by Rome upon its outlying provinces produced upon that republic, because India is separated from the governing State by thousands of miles of sea, whereas the provinces of Rome (except Britain, which it never really conquered) were contiguous. Ireland is working out its eventual salvation. And the rest of the British dominions are practically free because the same wide sea which made American independence possible separates them from the governing State. With us the case is entirely different. The Fathers of our country thoroughly understood all these things. They were deep students of history, and as they foresaw the teeming millions who were destined to inhabit this vast continent, they foresaw also the fate of Rome for the government they were about to establish if they made it a single republic as Rome was. Therefore they retained the States as self-governing units, and provided against the Roman kind of depotism over the outlying provinces that might be acquired by the new government, by the device of admitting such outlying provinces to Statehood. In other words they scattered reservoirs of Home Rule all over this broad land in providing for the sovereignty of the old States and of the new States that were to come. The Federal creature they set up at Washington was intended for no other purpose whatever than to be the creature and servant of these Home Ruling States, and to attend to those matters of their common defence and welfare which they could not separately do so well. Such being the case, it was indispensable to provide the very strongest barriers possible against the inevitable tendency of all power towards the centre. The adoption by the Fathers of the elaborate system of "checks and balances" to which Blackstone referred and which we used to hear so much of in the earlier days of the Republic, followed as a matter of course.

But what is now the *attitude* of the checks and balances—that is, against whom or what do the checks and balances operate? That is the vital point. Are they still standing as barriers against centralization, defending the States, or have they become now the bulwarks of the central authority—acting like the guns we used to capture and turn against the enemy, or like captured field works with their reversed revetment and glacis?

THE SHIFTING OF THE CHECKS AND BALANCES.

The "checks and balances" of our system, measurably copied by us from the British constitution as it existed in 1789, were simply devices for delaying the progress of the forces of centralization towards concurrence. That is to say, the idea was that a gust of popular passion such as swept over France in 1798 and erected the despotism of mob rule, should not find expression in an act of the popular branch of Congress, which we have called the House of Representatives, but that this disposition of popular assemblies should be restrained by such devices. First, there was the check upon legislation supplied by the necessity of securing the assent of a second legislative chamber representing different aggregations of the people and serving for a different term of years, which we call the Senate; and then that of the President representing a still different aggregation, and serving for a still different term of years; and finally that of the Supreme Court, representing the choice of a number of Presidents and serving for yet a still different term of years. This elaborate system was believed by the Fathers to be sufficiently cumbrous to forever prevent the control over their laws from passing away from the people; for, in order that this should take place, it would be necessary that all four branches of the government should become corrupt at the same time—the two-year-term House of Representatives, the six-year-term Senate, the four-year-term President, and the for-life-term Supreme Court.

Up to the breaking out of the late war, the faith of the Fathers was justified by the facts as they existed. With the coming of that war, however, and in its train, the dreaded concurrence in corruption of all four of the great departments of the government, took place. The withdrawal of the South's conservative influence left the government in the hands of a new constituency entirely—a constituency whose Anglo-Saxon comprehension of the nature of self-government was swallowed up in the deluge of the despotically trained immigrants of Continental Europe who sought our hospitality and settled in the Free States of the North; or was blunted and perverted by the attitude of the new States to the Federal government, which was that of the beneficiaries of the Federal government because they were its creatures instead of its creators as the original thirteen States proudly held themselves to be.

The result of this disastrous change in the constituencies of the Federal government was that the Presidency, the Senate, the House, and the Supreme Court all fell, at the same time, into the hands of the same party—a party bent on changing the form of government from a "Confederated Republic" with the "checks and balances" all acting in behalf of the separate States, into a centralized despotism whose power should be perpetuated by the aid of the very checks and balances which had been so elaborately contrived to prevent such a catastrophe.

In other words, the "checks and balances" have shifted to the side of the central government, which has proceeded to strengthen itself at the expense of the liberties of the people by arrogating to itself the control of innumerable subjects of legislation formerly retained by the States—chief among them, by issuing paper money and depriving the State Banks of that Home Ruling privilege—and by enacting monstrous tariff laws which crush the manhood out of the people by impoverishing them. And before any of the oppressive and unconstitutional acts of Republican legislation, under which the people groan to-day, can be repealed, the checks and balances have got to shift back to their ancient position at the side of the States. In other words, the Republican authors of all our woes must be dispossessed from Presidency, Senate and House at the same time.

NOW, OR NEVER.

Seeing by the uprising of the people in 1890, that the despotic character of their tariff-tax system and of their financial system was at last understood by the people, the party of centralization, the party of despotism—this Republican party which has been enjoying for thirty years the benefit of the shifting to the side of the Federal government of the checks and balances—finds its only hope in a division of the people. This, as we know—in preparation for its last effort, the effort of desperation—it has sought to accomplish through its Third party hirelings, whose banners, like the banners of their Republican employers, are covered with the seductive propositions of centralization. "No wild-cat and variable money of the States, but the uniform money of National Banks. No cheap men to buy cheap coats of cheap Englishmen, but Protection to American labor through the McKinley Tariff," are the battle-cries blazoned on the Republican banners. "Down with the Revenue Tariff and up with a Federal income tax" [to strengthen the Federal hand]; "Give us $50 per capita for the people" [two thousand millions more of taxes wrung from the people—to strengthen the Federal hand]; "Secure the ownership of the hateful railways" [thousands of millions more of taxes wrung from the people—to strengthen the Federal hand]—these are the battle cries inscribed on the Third party banners. "A free ballot and a fair count, through a Federal elections bill," shout the Republican masters at the North. "The Force bill is the nightmare of fools," whisper the Third party slaves at the South.

It is now, or never, with the people of this country, standing to-day on the threshold of recoverable freedom. Let this opportunity pass, and it is the end of liberty in these United States; for no sea separates the individual States from the central power, as it did a century ago for them all, and as it does to-day for the Anglo-Saxon colonies of Britain. Seize the opportunity, and the woes we now groan under will seem but the recollection of a dream.

THE UNIVERSITY.

As soon as the election lifts the pressure of politics from our columns, we will give the readers of the OBSERVER an extended account of the University as it stands to-day—the University *Renaissant*, which, almost without our knowing it, and after struggles against denominational jealousies, legislative niggardliness, and all the obstacles which the men that were best and the things that were best before the war have had to contend against since the war, has sprung into new life, launched at last, we may believe, upon a career of greater renown than even its golden age secured for it.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck of New York recently said to the writer that the University now had the ablest Faculty of any college or university in the South. We have no doubt that that is true. See what a brilliant array we have here: Winston, the President, Battle, Manning, Hume, Cain, loaded with honors *pro meritis;* and Venable, Holmes, Gore, Toy, Alexander, Whitehead, Williams, Wilson and Harrington, of a younger generation, but already men to be reckoned with in the scholastic world as having won their spurs in the higher walks of its life.

Such being the case we shall look, now that wealth is beginning to accumulate again in the hands of patriotic North Carolinians, for copious libations upon the altar of this Fostering Mother that has such claims upon us all. With a rich endowment, such as it is entitled to and such as it will surely soon secure, Chapel Hill is destined, we may not extravagantly say, to become one of the world's great seats of learning.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON.

The country is thrown into mourning by the death of the President's wife, which occurred at 1.40 A. M., Tuesday.

The White House has been fortunate in the character of its mistresses, and none of them has surpassed Mrs. Harrison in those domestic and wifely attributes which distinguish the best class of American women.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Ex-Lieut Governor Stedman is winning laurels (as well as votes) in his brilliant canvass of the Western counties.

* * *

Read the exposure of the Gideonites by Messrs. Simmons, Bell and Reed, in another column. Mr. Wilson has written a few lines in reply, but he does not attempt to question Messrs. Bell and Reed's statements.

* * *

The stampede to Democracy continues. There are so many politicians, of greater or less degree, in this State and all over the country, making haste to get in under the Democratic wing that the pathos of their feet has become monotonous.

* * *

Our excellent contemporary, the Raleigh *Chronicle*, has enlarged itself from a seven to an eight column paper. It has become a model of typographical neatness, is admirably edited, and deserves the success with which we learn it is meeting.

A Contemptible Fellow.

To the Editor of the Observer:—There is one J. C. Bain, I understand, making speeches for the Third Party who I learn went before the County Commissioners and opposed his cousin (insane) getting aid from the county for her support. The father of the girl served in the Confederate army about three years. You ought to give such fellows fits,

Signed . . .

☞ *Democrats—Don't fail to register, Then remember to vote for all the Democratic nominees from Grover Cleveland down to Township Constable. If Harrison and a Republican House are elected you will never have a free vote again.*

THE GIDEONITES EXPOSED

The Secret Political Band in North Carolina.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 7, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have your recent favor enquiring about my connection with the order known as Gideon's Band, and in answer would say: S. Otho Wilson initiated me in the order of Gideonites at Goldsboro in August, 1891, on my return from State Alliance, which met at Morehead. He kept the obligation I took and I do not know its exact terms, but will assure you it was a regular "raw head and bloody bones" affair. I was ashamed of it as soon as I found out what in was, and have had nothing to do with it since. If I had known before hand what it was I would not have joined it. But Wilson told me it was a good thing and would aid the Alliance cause, and being an earnest Alliancemaan I joined.

As soon as I thought about it after having learned what it was, I saw it was a dangerous thing, and no honest man could have any thing to do with it.

Tom Long told me the other day I was the cause of the Third party being a failure up here. I reckon he had reference to my failure to work and fight in Gideon's army.

The plan of the Gideon's Band, as I remember it is about this. There is a State Chief, who was at that time, as I understood, S. Otho Wilson; there is also a Chief in each Congressional district; and a sub-Chief in each county, whose duty is to obey and have executed the orders of their immediate Chiefs, they getting their orders from the State Chief. A failure to obey is made in the obligation a very serious offense. There are three hundred members of the band in each Congressional district—the number in each county I have forgotten.

I am thoroughly impressed with the idea that this is a dangerous order if it is being worked in North Carolina. About this I don't know, because, as I said, I concluded to have nothing to do with it as soon as I learned what it meant, and as I came out strong for the Democrats soon after I was initiated by Mr. S. Otho Wilson I suppose they became afraid of me. At least Wilson did not send the papers he said he would send to me.

Yours truly,
M. L. REED.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Raleigh, N. C.

BELL CROSS, CAMDEN CO., N. C., October 12, 1891.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Answering your favor of recent date, in which you ask me to give you for publication what I know about the existence in North Carolina of an order known as the "Gideon Band," I would say, at Gatesville, in Gates county, in December, 1891, Mr. S. Otho Wilson, in the presence of Mr. James B. Brinson, of Pamlico county (District Lecturer for the First District), I being then State lecturer, proposed to me that I should become a member of the said order. I replied to Mr. Wilson that I could not consent to connect myself with the Band unless he would first reveal to me the character and purpose of the order. This he consented to do upon my promising secrecy. Mr. Wilson then read me the obligation which he wished me to take, and outlined the general objects and purposes of the order.

The obligation was a very rigid one, and according to my best recollection the penalty of a disclosure of the secrets of the order was death.

The plan of organization was as follows: A National Chief, a State Chief, a District Chief and a County Chief. The State Chief received his orders from the National Chief, the District Chief from the State Chief, and the County Chief from the District Chief. The membership in each Congressional District was 300, and in each county, I think, no more than 30. This thirty were to be especially selected for their efficiency and influence, true and tried men who could be relied upon under all circumstances, in all meetings, etc.

It was the duty of these chiefs and members to obey and execute all orders emanating from their superiors. Mr. Wilson stated that the object of the organization was to aid and promote the Reform movement. The initiation fee was $2.00. This conversation took place after Mr. Wilson's return from the Indianapolis Alliance Council.

After Mr. Wilson had revealed the whole thing to me, I told him I regarded the movement, as outlined by him, as being a very dangerous one, and that I thought it would result in the destruction of the alliance and the defeat of the reform movement then proposed, and I positively refused to have anything to do with it. Mr. Wilson then burned in my presence the obligation which he had read to me, and pretended he was merely considering the advisibility of organizing the order, although I have since learned he had initiated Mr. M. C. Reed, of Buncombe, during the previous August, and appointed him chief in the 9th Congressional district.

During the conference Mr. Wilson stated to Mr. Brinson that he had selected him to be chief in the 1st Congressional district. Yours respectfully

(Signed.) J. S. BELL.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the medium of the press I desire to lay before the people of North Carolina two letters recently addressed to a member of the present House of Representatives and a prominent member of the Alliance, and Mr. J. S. Bell, a member of the present State Senate, and recently State Alliance Lecturer, disclosing the existence in this State of an unlawful and dangerous secret political society, whose chief is S. Otho Wilson, the official head of the People's party in North Carolina.

The letters show conclusively that this society did exist in this State but recently, and if it has ceased to exist, the duty of showing this fact rests upon the men who it is shown introduced it.

In exposing this dangerous scheme to the liberties of the people and the peace and good will of society, these gentlemen but discharge the plain duty of good citizenship. The facts that they have disclosed clear the mists from the present anomalous political situation in North Carolina, and explain many things connected therewith, otherwise unaccountable because so radically at variance with all the known characteristics of our people. It accounts for the refusal on the part of many of those supposed to be under the influence of this society to hear discussions upon important questions affecting vitally their highest interest; it accounts for their refusal to read literature not having the stamp and sanction of the leaders in this movement; it accounts for their bad temper and the absence in their political conduct of that independence and conservatism which has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the North Carolina "breed" wherever found; it accounts for the automatic and subservient manner in which in their political evolutions they move and act; it accounts for the remark we frequently hear coming from the simpler but more honest of these people to the effect that they cannot do what they know and admit to be their political duty because they are sworn to do otherwise; and it accounts for the humiliating fact that a people hitherto brave and free have apparently surrendered their independence, fettered their consciences and ceased to act as free men.

I need not go into an explanation of how these results might locally flow from the means employed, for every intelligent man will readily understand how easily a few men acting together in secret under common orders and to a common end may shape and direct the action of a multitude, each individual acting for himself.

As the existence of this secret society, acting upon and directing the political convictions of these people accounts for the eccentricities which have marked their recent conduct, so that conduct corroborates and supports the evidence I now lay before the people of its active existence in our midst.

The presence here of the Band of Gideon recalls all too vividly the "Union League, or Heroes of America," that night-mare of 1868, which in the name of charity and in the form of benevolence became the secret auxiliary of a corrupt, political party, and brought every home and fireside in the land under the shadow of a hand which neither the laws of God or man could stay against the inexorable command of its invisible chief. It will be recalled how under the fostering care of that party this terrible organization gained such ascendency here that it required a counter secret society and all but revolution to break its hold upon the liberties of our people.

It was thought both of these societies and all similar organizations admitedly dangerous in a free country like ours, had been crushed out in North Carolina never to return again. The rigorous law against secret political associations now upon our statute books were placed there with the experience of those days fresh in the minds of our people, and express their determination never again to tolerate in our midst such a menace to liberty.

Both of these societies, the one against which this legislation was aimed, and the one which now defies it are of foreign inception, and were born of disorders and agitations from which we are happily exempt.

The "Union League" was of Northern birth, begotten of the troublous times immediately preceding its introduction here, and the "Gideon's Band" is the offspring of that wild recklessness which characterizes the incongruous nationalities which constitute the lower strata of Western metropolitan life, and which now and then breaks forth in Hay Market riots and Mafia buteheries.

A man better acquainted than Mr. Wilson with the sentiments of our people would not have attempted to transplant and introduce here an institution so obnoxious to our most cherished conceptions and ideas of free, open and honorable political action. If he was himself imbued with the wild vagaries and methods of the "Orders and Unions" with which he was thrown in contact on his visit to the West immediately preceeding his overtures to Mr. Bell, his better judgment should have taught him they were out of joint with the pro-conceived notions of our people, and could only result in injury to the cause he wished to advance.

There have been many rumors and whisperings of the existence here of this dangerous "Band," but until the letters of Messrs. Bell and Reed there was no tangible evidence, and I now submit these proofs with full confidence that the conservatism of our people will not be slow to repudiate it, and fittingly rebuke the desperate agitators and demagogues who dared introduce it.

F. M. SIMMONS.
Chm'n. Dem. State Ex. Com.

MONEY.

Cleveland's Letter.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency national or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power.—With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiments should be attempted. The wants of our people arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied, but should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

* * *

I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party.

Harrison's Letter.

The republican party, during the civil war, devised a National currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of National bank notes, issued upon the security of United States bonds. A tax levied upon the issues of State banks and the intended results, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a State bank note. The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only, and the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note—for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our moneys all national money—I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the States, but in some foreign countries. The democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on State bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the States may adopt, a flood of local bank issues.

* * *

For the Observer.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY, Oct. 26, '92.

MR. EDITOR:—The campaign is being waged in this county with force and vigor by the Democratic candidates and Democratic speaking. They have every part of the county aflame with the truths of Democracy, in consequence of which old Cumberland will give such a democratic majority on the 8th of November next that has been unheard of.

John W. McLauchlin, our nominee for the Senate, is making a brilliant and forcible campaign. He will be elected and will take a high stand in the next Senate of North Carolina.

The praise of H. L. Cook is on the tongue of every democrat. He is conducting one of the most effective campaigns ever waged in this county. He will be elected by a big majority, and my word for it, he will take a high stand in the next legislature of North Carolina.

Alex. Thagard, the first-class man, that brave soldier and good farmer, will be elected by a big majority, and will reflect credit on Cumberland county in the next legislature.

There is no use saying anything about Jim Smith, Len Hall and John B. Troy, they are all going to be elected by such majorities as will make their opponents think that they had no opposition. I send this as a word of encouragement, and want to hear from each township in the county through your columns. X.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

☞ *Democrats—Don't fail to register, Then remember to vote for all the Democratic nominees from Grover Cleveland down to Township Constable. If Harrison and a Republican House are elected you will never have a free vote again.*

An Electropoise Cure

The following testimonials, from Governor Thomas M. Holt, and Rev. F. L. Reid, are but two of a multitude, all testifying to the wonderful benefits derived from the use of the ELECTROPOISE.

"I have always found relief from its use."
Governor THOMAS M. HOLT.

"I have tried it pretty thoroughly in my own family and have observed its effects on others.
"I believe that every afflicted person who can, would do well to give it a trial."
Rev. F. L. REID,
In Christian Advocate.

We earnestly solicit correspondence from those suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases of long standing. To all such we will cheerfully give the benefit of our experience without charge.

Atlantic Electropoise Co.,
1405 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct. 13, 1892—4t

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor,

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS,

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE.

June 23, 1892—tf

For Sale, the Hooper Place on Harrington Hill.

It has a good house on it; good water; one hundred young pear trees in bearing, besides peach trees and grape vines; 17 acres, five or six cleared and under good fence. If not sold before the 31st of October it will be sold on that day at public auction.
Oct. 13, 1892—3tpd

GREAT SALE OF Standard - Bred Horses.

At my third annual sale, at auction, of standard-bred trotting and harness horses, to take place on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER the 11th, there will be sold two grand-daughters of Hambletonian 10 (40 in the 2:30 list), one of them in foal to Pamlico, 2:16¼, of Daniel Lambert, (58 in the 2:30 list), 4 of Ben Franklin (23 in the 2:30 list), 2 of Arion (12 in the 2:30 list), one of George Wilkes, record 2:22, sire of 80 in the 2:30 list, one of Baron Wilkes, record 2:18, sire of 12 in 2:30 list, one of Happy Medium, sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:05¼, and 75 other 2:30 trotters, one daughter of Pamlico, 2:16¼, one daughter of Jerome Eddy, 2:16¼, one of Charley B, sire of Alice Berlew, and 14 others in 2:30 list, 2 daughters of Franklin Chief, and 5 standard-bred stallions, sons by him; one standard-bred grandson of Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14, and 29 others in 2:30 list, out of a granddaughter of Hamb etonian, 10, sire of 40 in 2:30 list, the dams of 75 other 2:30 trotters. Other standard bred fillies and geldings will be sold, in all about 40 head. No horses so well bred and individually so good were ever seen in North Carolina as will be sold at this sale.

A catalo, ue giving pedigree and descriptions of each animal will be issued about October 25th, and may be had on application in writing to

B. I. WILLIAMSON,
Fairview Farm,
Oct. 13, 1892—3tpd Raleigh, N. C.

W. J McNAUGHTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

All Kinds of Building Material,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE.
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Capt. Jas. S. Evans and wife to John D. Williams which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book Q. No. 3, page 517, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: About four hundred acres of very valuable farming lands on Cape Fear River, in Cedar Creek Township, adjoining the lands of Henry E. Smith and others, lying on the south west side of Lock's Creek and between said creek and the river.

This farm lies within seven miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and is one of the most desirable in the county.

☞ Capt. Evans is on the place and will show the lands to parties wishing to buy.

Place of sale: Market House.

Time of sale: Thursday, November 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

For further particulars apply to Capt. J. S. Evans, C. W. Broadfoot, Att'y, or

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Mortgagee.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 13, 1892—ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain land mortgage, executed by Joseph K. Barge and wife Milley to Ed. S. York, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book S. No. 4, Page 412, &c., the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: A lot in Fayetteville, N. C., in the western line of Chatham street, 80 feet north of the northern line of Rowan street, adjoining the lot conveyed by W. A. Guthrie to Rev. H. S. McDuffie, fronting along the western line of Chatham street seventy-four and one half feet (74½) and running back about two hundred seventy-five feet to the line of the Wilson & Fayetteville Railroad. On this lot there is a good building which rents at $4.00 per month.

Place of sale: Court House door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, November 10th, 1892.

Terms of sale: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Oct. 13, 1892—ts Attorney for Mortgagee.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S

CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers has pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

—TO BE THE—

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS,

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

Boy's and Youths' Clothing,

INCLUDING

OVERCOATS,

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of **BOY'S SUITS** for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will find just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

FRANK THORNTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892.

Just Arrived.

SWEET AND SOUR PICKLES,
PRESERVES, JELLIES, MINCE MEAT,
APPLE BUTTER, &c., &c.
WITH OUR OWN PREPARED BUCKWHEAT, ROLLED OATS, HOMINY,
MAPLE SAP SYRUP,
and the well assorted line of

STANDARD GOODS,

we claim ourselves equipped to supply city trade with wholesome and palatable food. Quality not quantity *the* important point with consumer. What say you?

Fresh Oysters and Crackers, Catsups, &c.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1892.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY............OCTOBER 27, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN RUBBER CO.
W. R. MAXWELL—For Sale.
OPERA HOUSE—Herbert Cawthorn and his Comedy Cherubs.

Do not fail to hear the sweet vocal selections rendered by the famous Nugget Quartette—one of the many features in the farce comedy, "Little Nugget."

Church Service.

The Rev. J. J. Moore, D. D., colored, of the Third Episcopal District will preach at Evans's Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church on Sunday October 30th. All are cordially invited.

Meeting of the German Club.

There will be a meeting of the Old North State German Club, on Friday night, at Hotel LaFayette, at 8 o'clock to complete the arrangements for Fair Dances. All young men interested are cordially invited to attend whether members of the Club or not.

Senator Hill's Speech—To Democratic Clubs.

We have on hand several thousand copies of the OBSERVER Supplement containing Senator Hill's great speech, which we will send free, to Democratic clubs in the 3rd Congressional District only, upon application, in parcels of not more that 200 to one address.

Providence and Stonington S. S. Co.

Passenger service via Stonington Line will be continued throughout the year. This is the inside sound route, and especially desirable in winter. Passenger service via Providence Line will be discontinued for the winter, and until further notice after Oct. 15, 1892.

Special Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway authorizes the sale of round trip tickets on account of the Tobacco Exposition at Rocky Mount to Fayetteville. Tickets to be sold November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, good to return until and including November 7th, 1892. Following rates will govern from competitive points: Maxton, $5.25; Sanford, $4.80; Greensboro, $5.30.

A Blessed Land.

It is delightful to get a glimpse once more of a life that is almost passed away in this country, but which was so common in the happy Southland of the better days of the Republic. The writer had the pleasure of spending a couple of days among that extraordinary remnant of the better civilization referred to, the delightful people of Little River Academy, and of enjoying the particular hospitality of Rev. Dr. McBryde and Mr. Adams. The country owes you a debt of gratitude for continuing to exist—you, Messrs. Hodges, McBryde, Smith, Elliott and Williams, and your compeers and neighbors!

Marriage of Mr. McDuffie and Miss Atkinson.

The Wilmington *Messenger*, quoting what the OBSERVER had to say about the marriage of Mr. McDuffie and Miss Atkinson, adds:

The lamented Major Atkinson was the brother of Mrs. T. B. Kingsbury, of this city, and he was well known and had a great many friends in Wilmington. Major Atkinson, in addition to being the chief engineer of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad many years previous to and at the time of his death, built most of the Carolina Central railroad as the engineer in charge. His friends in Wilmington join those in Fayetteville in wishing his daughter and her husband a life of great happiness.

The St. Felix Sisters.

The engagement of the St. Felix Sisters and their comedians, says the New York Sun, will close to-night. "It has been a most successful one both from an artistic and financial standpoint, running ten weeks and playing to crowded houses at every performance. In fact, so great was the crowd on several nights the orchestra was forced to play on the stage. The new drama, 'Life in the Rockies,' has won the approval of everybody and during their forthcoming tour should reap the little ladies a golden harvest. They are always sure of crowded houses in this city and are justly entitled to them, as they are New York girls, born in this city, and New Yorkers are proud of three such talented little ladies."

Mr. Barker and Family Bid Adieu to Fayetteville.

Mr. Barker, the late proprietor of the Hotel LaFayette in this city, whose removal to St. Paul, Minnesota, in furtherance of his business interests there, was noted in last week's OBSERVER, and who together with his excellent family made such a warm lodgment in the hearts of our people, has some pleasant things to say in return. The following letter delivered to Capt. A. B. Williams, President of the Hotel Company, will be pleasant reading to the host of friends the writers left behind:

To the justly celebrated, hospitable and kind Families of Fayetteville:

Coming among you strangers, we early received evidences of your warm-hearted and honorable courtesies, and during four years residence in your midst, have been won by the sincere, noble and generous acts and words ever characterizing you, and now when called by important business interests far away, your spontaneous and loving adieus capture our hearts, and will forever engrave on our memories the chivalrous and beautiful sentiments and lives of the social circle of your charming old North State city, which will yet be visited by thousands of other strangers to whom our experiences may happily be repeated.

Very kindly,
T. A. BARKER,
MRS. BARKER,
MISS GRACE BARKER,
MISS BELLE G. BARKER.

Complimentary German.

The German that was given Friday night by the young people of this city complimentary to the Misses Barker was indeed a brilliant affair. The young ladies were resplendent in beautiful costumes and radiant with their lovely faces. The fine music of the F. I. L. I. Orchestra also, made everybody happy. The following is a list of the couples present.

Miss Belle Barker, white gauze over red satin, natural flowers, with J. A. Moore.
Miss Grace Barker, yellow silk mull, with W. C. Dodson.
Miss Maggie McNeill, white swiss muslin, pink roses, with W. H. Slocomb.
Miss Laura Glover, white crepe, pearls, with J. H. Marsh.
Miss Nellie Matthews, pink crepe de chene, emeralds, with Chas. Ledbetter.
Miss Eliza Williams, pink silk, diamonds, with J. C. Thomson, Jr.
Miss Beck Haigh, yellow silk olive green trimmings, with H. M. Pemberton.
Miss Ava Allen, white silk, natural flowers, with I. P. Overbaugh.
Miss Laura Banks, pale blue nuns veiling, roses, with H. J. Marsh.
Miss Mary McRae, with A. B. Williams.
Miss Laura Kyle, pink cashmere, roses, with T. Morgan Turrentine.
Miss Mary H. Mallett, red china silk, with W, G. Moore.
Miss Nellie Pemberton, white crepon, with E. E. Gorham.
Miss Annie Covington, cream silk, with Loighton Huske.
Miss Laura Pemberton, white satin, diamonds, with J. B. Underwood, Jr.
Miss Bert McDuffie, cream silk, with W. M. Glover.
Miss Nellie Haigh, white mull, with J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Mittie Matthews, pink silk gauze, diamonds, with C. L. Scott.
Miss Marion Mallett, white crepe de chene, flowers, with M. Haigh.
Miss Mamie Haigh, pink mull, with W. F. Leak.
Miss Bert Watson, white faille silk, with J. H. Robinson, Jr.
Miss Lizzie Brady, crepe de chene, natural flowers, with Cam McRae.
Miss Alice McDuffie, pale blue silk, diamonds, with J. D. Williams, Jr.
Miss Maggie Pemberton with Mr. Andrew Broadfoot.
Miss Mamie Pough, white crepe de chene, (Lexington, Va.,) pearls, Dodo Wightman.

CHAPERONES.

Mrs. T. A. Barker, W. E. Kyle, C. L. Taylor, R. W. Bidgood, Dr. J. A. Hodges, W. N. Williams.

HONORARY MANAGERS.

Messrs. T. A. Barker, R. W. Bidgood, W. N. Williams, W. E. Kyle, C. L. Taylor, Dr. J. A. Hodges.

Death of Dr. Toomer.

Perry (Georgia) Gazette, Sept. 29.

The following notice of the death of a gentleman who lived many years near Perry will appear in the Fort Valley Leader to-morrow. His noble qualities of heart and mind made friends of all who knew him, and many there are who sincerely mourn his death.

"The Leader is pained to chronicle the death of Dr. Fred Toomer, which occurred at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Mary Haslam, in Marshallville, Ga., at 1 o'clock a. m. last Friday.

"Dr. Toomer was well and favorably known here, and had many friends who will be pained to learn of his death.

"He was some seventy years old and was a true type of the Southern gentleman, refined and courteous to all.

"He was buried here Friday evening in Oak Lawn Cemetery with Masonic honors, and a large concourse of friends followed his remains to their last resting place.

"Dr. Geo. M. Niles, his attending physician at Marshallville, says that the cause of his death was apoplexy.

"Dr. Toomer left considerable property, and the heirs are the children of the late lamented Col. W. C. Winslow, his grand nieces."

[Dr. Toomer was the youngest son of the late distinguished Judge Toomer, for many years Judge of our Superior Courts and, by appointment of Governor Owen, Justice of the Supreme Court. Dr. Toomer was a graduate of the University, we believe in the class of '49 in which Dr. T. D. Haigh of this city, the late T. Jeff. Robinson, the late Peter M. Hale, and Dr. Kemp P. Battle were prominent. Col. Winslow mentioned above, is Copeley Winslow, youngest son of the late Governor Warren Winslow, whose wife was Dr. Toomer's sister.—ED. OBSERVER.]

The Hotel LaFayette's New Manager.

The elegant new hotel LaFayette, at Fayetteville, says the Wilmington *Messenger*, is now under the management of Mr. M. McI. Matthews, who has been connected with that popular house for the past four or five years. The LaFayette will be open the year round, and as Fayetteville is a charming place to pass the delightful winters peculiar to this section, no doubt many Northerners will spend the winter there and enjoy the fine hunting abounding in the surrounding country. The city is midway between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., and the hotel will be a delightful place for the tourists to lay over and rest from the fatigue of travel. Manager Matthews is a hotel man *au fait accompli*, and with his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, he will make the LaFayette a bang up hotel. He knows how to make it comfortable and pleasant for his guests, and his courtesy and born hospitality, will make his hotel a place to be eagerly sought. He is already popular with the traveling public, and he will be more so now that he is the manager of Fayetteville's fine hotel.

Roll of Honor for the First Month of the Session of the Graded School.

The list comprises all pupils who have been neither absent nor tardy and whose record for deportment and lessons is good throughout: Kate H. Broadfoot, Jennie Fisher, Pauline Cole, Alice Jessup, Abner Jackson, Verner Moore, Theodore McRae, Stebbins Prior, John Sykes, Geo. Thornton, Thos. Wright, Hugh Rose, Maggie Cobb, Flora Phillips, Lizzie Phillips, Josie Thomas, Nellie Johnson, James Arnett, Fred Brower, Hiram Cole, John C. Dye, Abraham Holden, Henry Lamb, James Maultsby, Fred Prior, Chas. Rankin, Wm. Owen, Nellie Thomson, Nan McNeill, Bertie Thomas, Elbert Britt, Albert Creal, Fan Broadfoot, Martha Britt, Maggie Carson, Eliza Prior, Emma Solomon, Mattie Leslie, Lenox Bramble, Rufus Brower, Roy Depoe, Mac Davis, Robert Lamb, Jim Robeson, Perry Thomas, Nellie Bramble, Mellie Bowles, Emily Britt, Lula Buckingham, Lillie Davis, Sadie Driver, Harriet Humphrey, Winnie Johnson, Retta Lee, Eliza Robeson, Fanny Ward. Per cent. of attendance for the month 93.

People and their Movements.

Mr. John Y. McRae, of Raleigh, is in the city.

Mr. Morrison Devine, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Mr. Archie McQueen, of Rowland was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Jessie Williams, of Wilmington, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Mary Mallett, of Georgia, is on a visit to Miss Maggie McNeill.

Mr. J. W. Fry, of Greensboro, was in the city on official business Tuesday.

Miss Marion Mallett has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Chapel Hill.

We are glad to see the Hon. Geo. M. Rose who has been quite sick, down street again.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, was in town yesterday.

Hon. Elias Carr was in the city Tuesday and reports ths political situation as getting brighter every day.

Mr. E. H. Evans, of Sherwood, made a pleasant call on the OBSERVER yesterday also Dr. A. P. Dickson, of Vollers.

Mr. Everett, of Laurinburg and Messrs. D. A. McAllister and G. A. McDonald of Wade were registered at the Hotel LaFayette last week.

Hon. A. M. Waddell passed through this city Monday on his convassing tour. He has been making some splendid speeches for Democracy.

Mr. Ralph King who recently resigned his position at Horne's Drug Store has accepted a place in Mr. Lake's office at the C. F. & Y. V. railroad.

Mr. J. W. Marshall, son ot the Rev. Dr. Marshal of Raleigh, passed through this city Monday en route for South Carolina where he goes to buy cotton.

Mrs. Cornelia F. Howze, of Wadesboro, who has been a guest of her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly on Hay Mount, returned home Tuesday morning.

Weaverism in Flea Hill.

The Weaverites of Flea Hill township assembled at Williamson's Mill last Saturday to hear their candidates for the county offices enlighten them on the Third Party platform and other weighty matters. Mr. E. R. McKethan and other Democrats who were present asked for a division of time which was refused, so when the candidates had all done talking Mr. McKethan mounted the stand and asked the people to hear him for a few moments. Then followed a most disgusting scene. Mr. John McDuffie Weaverite leader and Warren Carver a Republican leader called to the crowd to follow them and not to hear Mr. McKethan. But as he continued to speak a few of them stayed and finally most of them dropped back and listened with apparent earnestness to the patriotic words of this bright young man. Mr. McKethan showed a great deal of pluck on this occasion, it being the first campaign speech he ever made.

"Little Nugget" is a farce comedy, which comes to the opera house soon. The Pittsburg *Leader*, April 21st says: "Its power to please is exhaustless and is headed by the most noted and favorite Irish comedian, Herbert Cawthorn.

Races at the Cumberland Fair.

Mr. George A. Burns, Manager of the Races at the coming Fair, has handed us the following programme of races at the Cumberland County Agricultural Fair, Fayetteville, N. C., November, 16th, 17th and 18th, 1892:

WEDNESDAY, 16TH—FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE—Cumberland County Horses—Trotting to Harness two best in three-mile heat. Purse $35.00.
2ND RACE—Cumberland County Horses—Running ½ mile dash. Purse $25.
3RD RACE—Open to all—Two year-olds—Trotting mile 2 best in 3. Purse $100.

THURSDAY, 17th—SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE—Free for all—Mile Heat, 3 best in 5. Purse $300.
2ND RACE—Running—One mile and repeat. Purse $150.
3RD RACE—Three minute class—mile heat, 3 best in 5. Purse $65.
4TH RACE—Running 1 one-half mile and repeat. Purse $50.

FRIDAY, 18TH—THIRD DAY.

1ST RACE—2:40 CLASS—Merchants' and Business Men's Stake Race. Purse $250. Entries $25.00—4 to enter. Entrance money added to purse.
Entries are closed on this race on November 1st.
2ND RACE—Running ½ mile and repeat. Purse $100.
3RD RACE—2:50 Class—Trotting to Harness. Mile Heat best 3 in 5. Purse $65.
4TH RACE—Running one-half mile heat and repeat. Purse $50.

CONDITIONS.

1. Entrance Fee, 10 per cent. of purse.
2. At least four horses to enter and two to start.
3. Money divided—50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth.
4. Entries for Trotting Trials close at 5 o'clock P. M. the day before races.
5. Entries for Running Races close at 5 o'clock P. M. the day before the race. The entrance fee must be paid at time of entry.
6. In entering horses, the name, age, sex and color of the animal must be given, with names of sire and dam, if known; also name and residence of owner, accompanied by the entrance fee.
7. Records made after September 1, 1892, are no bar to these races.
8. The Society reserves the right to change the programme to meet casualities of the weather. Should the weather be so inclement on any day of the Fair week as to prevent the Director from starting the races, such races, at the option of the Executive Committee, may be declared "off," and the entrance money for them refunded. Heats in each day's races may come off alternately, according to the orders of the Director.
9. The National Trotting Association Rules will govern all trotting trials, except that no horse shall be entitled to more of the purse than is offered by the Society for the place he obtains.
10. No premiums paid to distanced or ruled out horses. Premiums will be paid on Saturday of Fair week, on certificate of the Judges, and countersigned by the Director of Department in Trials of Speed.

The printing for the appearance of "Little Nuggett" is displayed in all the conspicuous places in our city, and if the comedy is half as funny as the paper is beautiful and artistic, the partons of the opera house will, indeed, have a rare treat.

☞ *Democrats—Don't fail to register, Then remember to vote for all the Democratic nominees from Grover Cleveland down to Township Constable. If Harrison and a Republican House are elected you will never have a free vote again.*

GRADY AND SHAW'S FINE CANVASS.

Mr. Shaw Distinguishes Himself, and Drives Cyrus Thompson from the Field.

ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 20, '92.
Editor of the Observer:

You perhaps may like to hear from the Democracy of Onslow in the upper part of the district.

We are having a red-hot political campaign, a good many pepper and sauce words have been used, a very thorough canvass has been made and will continue until the election closes. Much credit is due Mr. Thos. E. Gilman for the methods adopted, he has been easily accessible, earnest, active and energetic in the work committed to him. There can be little or no question as to the result. We will elect our ticket by majorities that will surprise the Republicans and the Third party annex if not ourselves. The treason of some of the Third party leaders and their withdrawal from the Democratic fold after being greatly and frequently honored has aroused the torpid conscience of the old party, and has stirred it to self-purification. It has deposed the heretofore false leaders who for a time fastened themselves upon it, has sent them to the background and now the party will once more be worthy of power and of honor in the county and State it has so nobly served. We have no unkind or uncharitable words for the great mass of the Third party people who have been duped and misled from the fold by designing men. We will welcome them back to the Democratic household, but the unanimous sentiment of Democrats is that the treason of the leaders must not be condoned.

Hon. B. F. Grady and Mr. John G. Shaw closed their campaign on Saturday last. They spoke at Jacksonville, Richlands, Catharine Lake and Morton's Mill to large and appreciative crowds. Mr. Grady's speeches were logical, dignified and able; he shows himself to be a well-equipped man and one evidently worthy and well qualified for the place he now holds and will continue to for two years or more. Mr. Grady will receive more than the Democratic vote in this county notwithstanding he has as an opponent "Onslow's *statesman*" the delectable "Kurnel" Frank Koonce.

Fortunate indeed is the Democracy of the Third district in securing the services of the gallant, able and popular John G. Shaw, and one who is so thoroughly imbued with the principles of Democracy. To him was assigned the task of meeting the latter-day apostle of so-called reform in Onslow Cy Thompson. At Richlands the citadel of the Third party, Thompson had the opening and his followers crowded around him as they would a foundling or something sweet to see. He very soon spoke of Shaw as a short horse, and said that he had met him before with an intimation that he was not an object of very serious thought to him; thereupon there was a big laugh. Some one in the crowd was heard to mutter:

"Never mind him, let him be,
By and by he'll follow thee."

Its well known that Cyrus is inflated, and his overweening confidence in himself is unbounded. He calls himself a buzz-saw, and from reports delights to tell how he can eat up two democrats a day and a robin before breakfast, alluding to Major Robbins, and how he has "done up" Col Waddell. His whole argument has been general statements and allegations in a loose, disjointed manner, interspersed with jokes, repartees, and at times spiteful and personal allusions. He is always at his best when he can get the laugh on you, and such is the confidence of some of his followers in certain parts of the county that they have given him the nickname of "*flint*." His speech on that day was on a par with the ones he usually makes, he was very assertive and lampooned the democracy and found great fault with it because its principles did not conform to his destructive ideas and accomplish impossibilities. Mr. Shaw in his reply treated of the Force bill, the Tariff, Silver Question, &c., and lastly Dr. Cyrus Thompson. His speech for the time allotted to him was a clear, logical and able presentation of these questions.

When he came to deal with Cyrus, he took him on his own ground and fought him with the weapons of his own choosing, and soon had him in an awkward dilemma. Thompson's countenance soon showed that he had waked up the wrong passenger, and that it was too great a strain on his digestive organs to bolt Shaw. The "*flint*" was pressed on all sides with difficulties, his cheerfulness, mirth and gaiety were gone and he was between the hammer and the anvil and powerless. Shaw pressed him hard with question after question, forced him to answer, showed up his inconsistencies and short-comings, and wound up by leaving him in a battered and disabled condition. Shaw received cheer after cheer and met with quite an ovation from his friends. It was now night, and lamps were brought out and Thompson's reply was dull and inanimate, and he showed that he was tormented, vexed and surprised, and when he closed his friends could not muster three cheers. Shaw's reply was short, pungent and decisive, and when through he was again loudly cheered by the best pleased lot of democrats you can conceive of. Thompson's friends were dejected, and some of them talked a little like they were vexed, but when they come to think how pitiable Cyrus looked and badly he felt, they consoled themselves with the reflection that it was no worse. At Catharine Lake they met with like results. At Morton's Mill on Saturday again both put in an appearance. Accounts of the discussion had gone for miles and people from different parts of the county went to hear it as they would an entertainment. Thompson, for once, abandoned his method and manner of speaking, and did fairly well. Shaw was relentless, his "spur was set," and Democrats demanded that no quarter be given. Cyrus was again skinned and showed that he was badly whipped, worried, tired and thoroughly done up by the big boy from the sandhills of Cumberland. Thompson refused to meet him further. Onslow democrats are proud of Shaw and have fallen in love with him, and hope to see him rewarded according to his merits.

DEMOCRAT.

President Winston's Address.

The distinguished President of the University, in his address on Sunday at Raleigh, said:

A great man is the product of a great age. Four great lakes produce Niagara; the French Revolution created Napoleon. The climax of ancient history was the age of Augustus, an age pregnant with heroes and scholars, with statesmen and orators, with soldiers, artists and philosophers. Wealth and luxury, learning and culture, art, science and philosophy enriched and illumined the world. But mankind were not happy. They looked for a Saviour, a new monarch in royal robes, or a warrior with flashing sword. In the full glare of the greatest age in history the Saviour came. He came from a manger in a little village. It is the most significant event in history. Second only to the birth of Christ in the grandeur of its results is the discovery of America. It too came in the fullness of time, in the glory of a glorious age. The age was big with mighty men. It was the age of Raphael and Michael Angelo, of Erasmus and Copernicus, the age of printing, of gunpowder and the mariner's compass. It was a time when the human intellect, which had been dormant for nearly 1,000 years, was kindling again with new light, life and inspiration. It was the age of final struggle between the Asiatic and the European civilizations; when the Moors were driven forever from Spain and the Turks were repelled from Vienna. All the world was in labor; a hemisphere was about to be born. A great man was needed, and the age produced him. He was Christopher Columbus, an humble day laborer, an insignificant sailmaker. The jewels of a modest, pious woman supplied him with ships. He took his life and her treasures in his hands and sailed for an unknown land. He sought honor, glory, riches. She sought to extend the power of her church. They both failed in their purposes, but they gave mankind a new world. He died in poverty, disgrace and dishonor, and the world knows not to-day the resting place of his bones. The new world that she helped to discover is the bulwark of Protestant power.

Many benefits have accrued to humanity from the discovery of America, the chief of which are:

1. It gave room for the full development of the tremendous energies that were awakening in Europe. On a new field were tried new experiments in government, in social life, in education, in religion. Self-government has been achieved, with more individual responsibility and stronger morality among the people. Freedom of religion has been established. Universal education is a realized dream.

2. It made possible the full expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race by opening up a new continent for its occupancy.

3. Through a mild system of slavery, now happily ended, it has made possible the civilization and Christianity of many millions of Africans, and it may yet be the means in the Providence of God of redeeming Africa from barbarism and savagery.

4. Progress in America has produced progress in Europe; and changes have been made in politics, in society, in religion, that could not have been accomplished except by centuries of strife and carnage.

5. It has shifted the centre of gravity of the universe, the Atlantic has supplanted the Mediterranean, and New York is the heart of the world. Columbus made the world larger, but it has steadily grown smaller. The voyage that he made in seventy days is now complete in only six. The earth is ribbed with steel and the steam horse plows through the mountains. The electric wire girdles the globe. Place your ear at the battery and hear the heartbeat of humanity. The joys and sorrows of the world are being condensed. All mankind but yesterday wept at the bedside of the Poet Laureate, as he lay dying. Slowly and steadily we are moving onward to grander and better standards of life.

There is more comfort, more knowledge, and less disease than ever before. Man has conquered almost everything but himself. The humblest laborer rides upon the thunderbolts of Jove. Jehovah no longer speaks in the lightning and pestilence and famine; and man is sometimes prone to forget his maker. But in the silence of the Sabbath morning, when the bells are pealing to worship, God speaks and bids the spindles cease humming and the markets cease trafficking. Humanity puts aside its cares, its turmoil and ambition and listens to the silent voice of conscience as it proclaims:

"Be still and know that I am God, I am God, I will be exalted among the nations, I will be exalted in the earth."

A Letter from Texas.

For the Observer.

ANSON, JONES COUNTY, TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR:—To my friends and old school mates whom I will call boys in my letter. Boys do you remember when we went to school to Mr. James A. Monroe at the old McDuffie school house, what were we? We were Democrats with the exception of one, whose name I will not call. Do you remember how we slighted him because he was a Radical. Do you remember our school days in the vicinity of old Fayetteville, with Capt McGary as our leader and teacher. He was a Democrat, and we were Democrats too; our fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers were all Democrats; the lovely girls of Fayetteville were Democrats. I want to ask a question. Are we all still Democrats, (I fear not) or do we belong to all three of the parties? If any of you belong to the Republican or Third party, stop and think one moment. Do you remember when negro rule was in Fayetteville, and the Republicans were in power how hard we talked about them; how badly we abused them, and now are you going to put them back in power and have equal rights with the negro; again allow the negro the same right at a hotel table that you have; sit on the same seat together in the cars. Just think of it. To those who have left the old Democratic party, what has the Democracy done to you that you want to leave her? You stayed with her while everything was quiet, but now as the political sea is raging you want to get off and leave her, and try to help sink her: (oh cowards) when the sea is smooth you are brave, but let the wind rise and you run. Boys, its a shame if you have left the old ship in time of peril, it shows cowardice. Boys, in years gone by when we worked hard to sink Republicanism and drown her crew, and finally succeeded, to a certain extent, we were proud and happy. We had our fine torch light procession, our streets were brilliantly lighted up, our fair girls looked prettier than ever, what a fine time we had. But if you belong to the Third party you cannot enjoy such privileges; there is one thing certain the Third party will never get into power in old North Carolina, or at least I hope not. Just think what the Third party is; its nothing more or less than a tool worked by the Republican party. Boys, would you be a tool to be handled as Republicans see fit. You used to curse them, and now are you going to put your arms around their necks and kiss them. You know Republicans don't like Democrats, and they will do all in their power to punish us; if we put them back in power we must abide by the consequences. Now I'll make this trade with you. We will all vote Democratic tickets from beginning to end and put the Democracy in full power all over the United States, and if times are no better and money is not any more plentiful than now, I'll not beg you any more to be Democrats. I am in a third party nest, and oh how much good it does me to hold up my head and tell them with a clear conscience I am a straight out Democrat. I do pray that if any of the boys belong to the Third party, they will come back. Republicanism is bad enough but Third partyism is ten thousand times worse. It is not fit to have a capital T to its name.

Yours truly,
A WANDERER.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CANVASS IN LITTLE RIVER.

Report to Chairman McNeill.

LITTLE RIVER TOWNSHIP, October 20, 1892.

Mr. J. D. McNeill:

The candidates for the several county offices addressed their fellow-citizens at Smith's Shop Tuesday agreeable to appointment, and I tell you Messrs. Cook and McLauchlin defined and explained the pernicious intents of the old Radical and Third party with ability and effect. I am certain Little River will poll her usual democratic vote. At the close of the speaking the Democratic Executive Committee of the township and voters met in convention and nominated Mr. A. D. McLauchlin for township constable for Little River township. Will you please add his name to the list of candidates in the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

A. J. MORRISON,
Ch'n Ex. Com.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	85
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	10½	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7½@7	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	5@6
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	50
EGGS	15	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	5½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new.	50	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling............7¾
Middling............7½
Strict Low Middling............7½
Low Middling............7
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 26 cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House!

Monday, October 31.

GREAT COMEDY!
CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER!
GREATEST IRISH COMEDIAN
Herbert Cawthorn
AND HIS
Comedy Cherubs
IN THE
BEST FARCE COMEDY
"LITTLE NUGGET."

Saxophone and Concertina Duets; Latest Songs, Dances, Music; Famous Nugget Quartette; Scenic and Mechanical Effects.

Usual Prices—50 and 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents.

SEATS ON SALE AT McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

Oct. 27, 1892—1t

For Sale.

Two sound work Mules about 9 years old.
One Road Wagon in good condition.
One Timber Wagon.
One good Milch Cow.
For particulars apply to
W. R. MAXWELL,
Wade, N. C.

Oct. 27, 1892—2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms Cash.

After this date my books will be closed and I will sell goods STRICTLY FOR CASH. Customers will find that my whole stock of goods is marked at a very close margin, and the cash system will be very greatly to their advantage in the end.

F. W. THORNTON.
Oct. 13, 1892—3t

For all the Latest Styles
—IN—
MILLINERY
—AND—
FANCY GOODS

call at my store, where I will be pleased to see all who wish anything in my line.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
No. 19, Hay Street.
Oct. 20, 1892—3t

To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of

Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES.

We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.

Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

R. R. LOTS!

WE GO FORWARD.

The development of the country along the line of the great "Short Cut" Railroad to the South, from Wilson, N. C., to Florence, S. C., is indeed wonderful and the promise of future advancement is something marvellous.

The land is fertile and suitable for all kinds of crops, and especially favorable for fruit and truck raising, while the climate is benignant and the facilities for shipping to market in any direction are unexcelled by any other section—and in no section is development and broadening prosperity more certain and permanent.

Along this line of Railroad are situated the growing towns mentioned below, at which we will offer a number of desirable lots for sale at the time specified.

Remember that this is the Great Short Cut Through Line North and South.

Elrod, Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Pembroke. Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 1 p. m.
Buie's, Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, at 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Rennert, Wednesday, Nov. 2nd at 2 p. m.
Parkton, Thursday, Nov. 3rd, at 10 a. m.

PEMBROKE

is located at the crossing of the Carolina Central with the Fayetteville & Florence R. R., and is the central town of Robeson County, and is bound to be a populous city at an early day by reason of its advantageous location.

Terms of sale all cash, or one half cash, balance in 12 months, note with 8 per cent.

J. B. EDGERTON,
Oct. 13, 1892—3t Agent.

Druggists' Sundries.

The most select and largest line in the city of

HAIR BRUSHES,
Tooth Brushes,
SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, DENTIFRICES, ETC.

Particular attention is invited to a full line of STAPLE and FANCY TOILET SOAPS, which will be found satisfactory in use and economical.

H. R. HORNE.
Oct. 13, 1892—1m

NEILL McKINNON,
Commission - Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.
Consignments Solicited.

Oct. 6, 1892—3m

SHORT CROPS
Necessitate Close Margins.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

which we will sell at very close figures.
We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

☞ Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.

McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 13, 1892—tf

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts due by the estate of Holly Gainey, I as Commissioner will, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock at the Court-House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of said Holly Gainey, situate in Flea Hill township in said county, containing about 300 acres (subject, however, to the widow's dower which has been duly assigned).

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one fourth cash, and give notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in six and twelve months with interest at eight per cent. from sale.

ALBERT GAINEY, Com'r.
Oct 20, 1892—ts

SPEAKING.

The Democratic candidates for the several County offices will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Bullard's Mill, Beaver Dam, Thursday, Oct. 27th.
Cedar Creek, Cedar Creek, Friday, Oct. 28th.
Rhodes' Mill, Black River, Monday, Oct. 31st.
Butler's Shop, Gray's Creek, Tuesday, Nov 1st.

Other Democratic speakers will be present and take part in the canvass.

By order of the Executive Committe.

J. D. McNEILL, Chairman.

N. B.—As Sheriff of Cumberland County I will meet the tax-payers of the County at the above times and places. I desire, if possible, to promptly meet the requirements of the law. Therefore all tax-payers are earnestly requested to come forward and settle.

J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.
Oct. 6, 1892—tf

Papers for Sale.

One thousand old exchange papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
Oct. 6, 1892—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office in Law Row, near Eccles's Bridge.
Oct. 6, 1892—6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,
OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

Chronographs and Complicated Watches.
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED
MACHINERY,

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 22, 1892—tf

Low Prices.

We have prepared a list of goods we desire to close out, and are offering them at a sacrifice. We will send one of these lists to any address upon request by postal card or otherwise. We cannot mention all these articles, only a few to convey an idea of the cut in prices:

100 O. G. Doors @ 90c.
100 pr. Sash @ 75c. pair.
1,000 lbs Nails @ 2c. lb.
3 Single-barrel Breech-loading Shot Guns, price $7.50 @ $4.00.
3 Stoves worth $25.00 @ $18.00.
200 Bars Soap @ 3c.
100 Boxes Axle Grease @ 6c.

REMEMBER WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES,

and if you want a COOKING or HEATING STOVE, the place to get it is

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.
Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE.*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.
N. INGRAM.
Sept. 29, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG

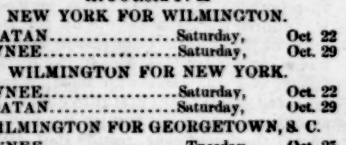
Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
GRANITE WORKS
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBERG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 6, 1892—tf

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
CROATAN..........Saturday, Oct 22
PAWNEE..........Saturday, Oct. 29

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
PAWNEE..........Saturday, Oct. 22
CROATAN..........Saturday, Oct. 29

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
PAWNEE..........Tuesday, Oct. 25
CROATAN..........Tuesday, Nov. 1

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES C. MacRAE,
of Cumberland.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.
FOR ELECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, 7th District:
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.
For Representatives:
H. L. COOK.
ALEX. THAGARD.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff:
JAMES B. SMITH.
For Treasurer:
JOHN B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds:
H. L. HALL.
For Coroner:
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.
For Surveyor:
J. HECTOR SMITH.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township:
W. D. JONES.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do re affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

"SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experince may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect aboard and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOMN RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"when any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvements is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Expostion as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essetial of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administor the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION EOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the Legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the enactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this Statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of anministration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, to institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

MANY 1,000 WOMEN

Become afflicted and remain so, suffering untold miseries from a sense of delicacy they cannot overcome.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,

by stimulating and arousing to healthy action all her organs,

ACTS AS A SPECIFIC.

It causes health to bloom on the check, and joy to reign throughout the frame. It never fails to cure.

The Best Medicine ever Made for Women.

"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator she can do her own cooking, milking and washing."
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prizes I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
Sept. 29, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect October 1st, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily,
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:02 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:43 "
Leave Maxton,	9:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	8:35 p. m.
Leave Climax,	9:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	11:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:15 "	3:40 "
Arrive Madison,	9:05 "	4:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	9:55 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "	5:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:00 noon.	7:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove wit the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED OCT. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M	*9 05 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 55 "
Arrive Wilson		12 50 P. M.
Leave Wilson	7 25 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11.45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 5:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M, 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 1:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Look at these Prices!

Bedsteads at $1.50 worth $2.00.
Rocking Chairs 90c., worth $1.50.
Fancy Tables or Lamp Stands 99c., worth $1.50.
A Bedstead, Dresser and Washstand, Solid Antique Oak, Beveled Edge, Glass in Dresser, for the small price of $16.50.

—These Bargains are Limited to a Small Supply, so Call Early.—

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER OF ANY MATERIAL DESIRED OR RENOVATED AT MODERATE PRICES.

A complete line of **FURNITURE** and **HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS** always on hand and at prices in proportion with the above.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
No. 57 HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 6, 1892—tf

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.
WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A
FULL LINE
Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned-work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.
☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --
AT RALEIGH, N. C.,
Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.
Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,
MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
March 17th, 1892. 10m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
—AT—
WALTER WATSON'S
Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,
LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.
March 24, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

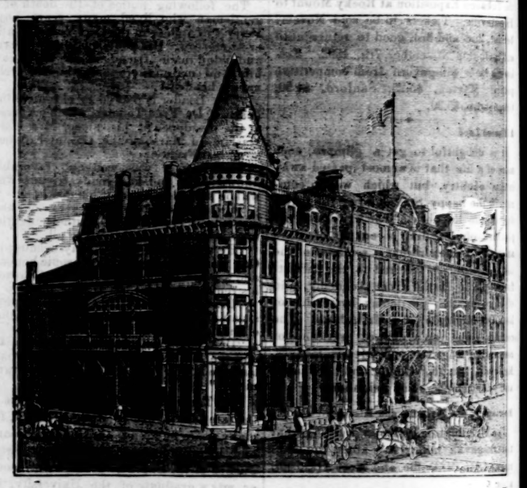
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"
WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF
General Jackson.
"STRENGTH, DURABILITY
—AND—
HONEST CONSTRUCTION"
ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE
OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAROLINA
-Machine Company-
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saw Mill Machinery,
DEALERS IN
"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers
Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 19, 1891.



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER
The Manager of the Fashionable Campollo Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL
An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.
A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,
SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN
Carriages, Buggies and Harness.
Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

PATAPSCO 1866 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE
INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
Patapsco Superlative Patent.
The Premier Flour of America,
Is Unsurpssed for Bread, Biscuit or Pstry.
The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Brend will show its Economy to the Consumer.
☞ Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.